

The Telegraph

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND NEWS.

POMEROY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 1.

THE TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY A. THOMSON.

Office in the building of the Ohio State House, on the West Side.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 in advance, \$2.00 if paid within the year, or \$3.00 if paid at the end of the year.

Advertisements are received on application, and on terms to be agreed upon.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. A newspaper is a publication of news, and is entitled to the same protection as any other publication. 2. A newspaper is not a common carrier, and is not bound to carry any message or communication. 3. A newspaper is not a public officer, and is not bound to execute any public duty. 4. A newspaper is not a public servant, and is not bound to perform any public service. 5. A newspaper is not a public agent, and is not bound to act in any public capacity. 6. A newspaper is not a public trustee, and is not bound to hold any public property. 7. A newspaper is not a public officer, and is not bound to execute any public duty. 8. A newspaper is not a public servant, and is not bound to perform any public service. 9. A newspaper is not a public agent, and is not bound to act in any public capacity. 10. A newspaper is not a public trustee, and is not bound to hold any public property.

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WAGON MAKING.

JOHN W. HARWOOD, Carriage Maker, lower part of Middleport, O. Carriages and Wagons of all kinds made to order, or repaired on the shortest notice. Prices reduced to suit the times.

H. & P. CROSBY, Wagon Makers, Mulberry street, Pomeroy, O. Over F. E. Humphrey's shop. Having had some experience in the business, they are enabled to make a neat and substantial wagon, at a price that will compare favorably with any other made in the West. Orders solicited, and promptly executed.

MANUFACTURES.

DOMEROY ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Front street, Pomeroy, O. Have constantly on hand and made to order, iron and steel of all kinds. Orders solicited, and promptly executed.

COALPORT RAIL COMPANY, Office in Cooper's Building, Coalport, O. Rail for Country Trade. Nails, Thirty-five cents per bushel.

COALPORT RAIL COMPANY, Pomeroy, O. Rail for Country Trade. Nails, Thirty-five cents per bushel.

DOMEROY ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Office in Cooper's Building, Coalport, O. Rail for Country Trade. Nails, Thirty-five cents per bushel.

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KANSAS NEWS.

Considerable space is devoted to Kansas news, in the present number. Our latest advices are alarming. Although not naturally an alarmist, we tell our readers frankly, we believe that unless a sudden and radical change takes place in the policy of the administration, the fires of civil war will be lighted all over the continent, within a very few months. The Freeman of the North will not OUGHT NOT to submit to the outrages, insults, and indignities heaped upon their fellow-citizens in Kansas. It is the duty of the Free States to protect their citizens who have emigrated to Kansas, in the enjoyment of their civil rights, and that State falls short of her duty, which neglects or refuses to do so. Wisconsin, through her Governor, has already taken the initial steps, by calling an extra session of her Legislature. The people of Massachusetts are petitioning her Governor to do the same. This is right and proper. Let the people of Ohio call upon Gov. Chase, by petition, to act promptly and decisively in this matter.

A brief petition, something like the following, should be circulated throughout the State, and forwarded immediately to His Excellency, SALMON P. CHASE, Governor of Ohio:

WHEREAS, we have learned with deep regret, that citizens of Ohio, and other free and independent States of this Confederacy, have been driven from one of the Territories of the United States at the point of the bayonet, and others have been refused admission into said Territory; while many have been robbed and murdered, for no crime known to the laws of our country—merely for expressing sentiments hostile to Slavery, and in favor of Liberty; and whereas, the United States Government has not only failed to extend its protection to these sufferers, but is actually aiding and assisting a lawless band of desperadoes in depriving these citizens of their natural and inalienable rights; Therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens of Ohio, humbly pray that you will speedily convene the Legislature of the State, to the end that some measures may be devised, without delay, for the protection of our citizens aforesaid.

Our town, which so recently destroyed, presents a busy scene at present. Most of the merchants are again selling goods, in temporary buildings, hastily erected, and all the builders who can be obtained are constantly employed in erecting substantial bricks. But more of this hereafter. The pressman is waiting, and our space is full.

KANSAS NEWS.

The fight at Osawatomie—Mob murder at Leavenworth—The "Law and Order" Army afraid to attack Lawrence—Lane to be starved out.

(Accounts from the Missouri Democrat.)

In the leading column of the Missouri Democrat of Saturday, we find the following:

We had a conversation with a man named Daniel Martin, a tavern keeper at West Point, in Bates county of this State, who was taken prisoner at his home last week, and being conveyed to Westport, was there, with his wife, put on board the steamer Polar Star, on which both he and his wife yesterday morning. He states that a party of about one hundred and fifty men came into the town of West Point and quartered themselves on the inhabitants. They were under the command of Col. Dunningham, of Missouri, and Captains Clark, Crouch and Grant, of Georgia, and other Southern States. After remaining a day or two, they held a court of meeting, and after trying Mr. Martin without giving him a hearing, pronounced sentence against him, that he should leave the place in four hours, and his wife in two days, although they had a very sick daughter lying in their house at the time. Afterwards, Martin was taken prisoner, and then some of the company went to his stable and took out one of his best horses, worth \$150. Some other of the officers took a splendid grey glass which was presented to Mr. Martin some time ago by an English traveler named Benwell, and which he valued very highly. Mr. Martin was then marched off to Westport, and turned over to Col. Boone, while his wife, with one or two little children, in a few days were conveyed to Kansas. The family met again in the Polar Star.

Mr. Martin says he came from Illinois, and has been living in Missouri for more than two years. He owns a good deal of property at West Point, and has but little hope of recovering it. He says they charge him with being an abolition spy, but that the charge is false, and he has always noted the part of a good and law-abiding citizen.

Reliable news of the Battle of Osawatomie, and the capture of the Free State men, is given in the following statements of the prisoners who were captured by the Pro-Slavery Party—Particulars of the Fight.

A party of some five or six Illinoisans and Indiana men, who had come out to Kansas to settle returned to this city yesterday morning on the steamer Polar Star, having been captured at the battle of Osawatomie.

and himself as prisoner. The doors of the house were bolted, and he replied to them out of a window, that he wouldn't give up his arms, and that if they attempted to force their way in, it would be at the peril of their lives. Then they rushed up, and two of them were immediately shot dead by pistols in his hands. The house was soon broken open, and in a moment Phillip, fell a corpse pierced by half a dozen bullets. His brother, who was also defending the house, was wounded in the arm. The mob then removed the body and all the things out of the house, and were about setting fire to the premises, when they were stayed by a leader of the pro-slavery party named W. H. Russell.

When night came on the mob set fire to three houses owned by Mr. Phillips, which were all consumed, together with a good many other things. The mob then retired, and left the Phillips family in the street, and a very peaceful and quiet man, had incurred the hatred of the pro-slavery party by acting as one of the judges of the Free State election.

Our informant states that another murder was committed in Leavenworth on Friday last. A butcher whose name we could not learn, who had a family of six children, and lived in Leavenworth, was taken last week, while in company with six wagons which were going to Leavenworth. Although a prisoner, he had been allowed to walk about the city as much as he pleased. On Friday, while in the office of Phillips, Capt. Emery approached, and asked him to go along with him. The couple walked up the street, and on reaching the Leavenworth Hotel, Emery passed up the steps, and the man walked ahead. He had gone about fifty yards, when he was fired at by some one in the street. He knew not from whence the shot came, and began to run, and had gone about one hundred yards further, when he was shot dead. Four shots had been fired at him.

After his death Phillips came up, and addressing himself to those standing by, said: "What was this man killed for?" "He was found in bad company" was the only answer.

Later Particulars from Leavenworth.

The steamer Emma, which arrived here yesterday, with later news than that by the Polar Star, brought down quite a number of the citizens of Leavenworth, who had been compelled to give up their homes, and fly for their lives. We heard several of the names of these persons, but do not feel at liberty to publish them. There is no doubt, however, of the fact of their having been driven from their homes, and we hope some of the gentlemen who are now in the city may be induced to give the public a full and explicit statement of the condition of things at Leavenworth City, over their own signatures, so that there may be no mistake or possibility of error. It is time that the truth and the whole truth should be known by our citizens. We learn that the mob under Emery have full possession of Leavenworth, and have put every man of the Free State party, and many who are but moderate pro-slavery men, to the test, as follows: "Will you take up arms and fight the U-d abolitionists, or will you quit the Territory?" The alternatives are terrible, and a majority have adopted the latter, some of whom are now in this city, having brought away their families, and left all their possessions behind, without the least security in the world that they will be preserved.

(The Mo. Republican's Accounts.)

What Gov. Geary Will Do.

The Republican of St. Louis of Saturday morning says:

Gov. GEARY.—This gentleman left in the afternoon train yesterday for Jefferson City. At that point he will take the boat and proceed directly to Kansas. We understand that he is very confident being able, soon after his arrival there, to settle all the differences in that ill-fated territory, and to restore peace and order within all its borders. We hope it may be so. We infer from the conversation between the President and a committee of the Kansas Aid Society, which is published this morning, that full power has been given to the Governor and General Smith to put an end to all these difficulties, and if Gov. Geary is of the right sort of metal, he will do it. He will, we are assured, find that the friends of Law and Order in the Territory disposed to acquiesce in any arrangement which will protect them in their rights and property—leaving it to time and the voice of the people to determine whether Kansas shall, or shall not, be a Slave State. If the insurgents under Lane, and the banditti lately associated under Brown, will not recognize his authority, and obey the law, he can, we doubt not, find a way to make them do it. General Smith has a military force quite sufficient for this purpose.

Correspondence of the Mo. Republican.

CAMP AT INDIAN CREEK, K. T., September 2, 1856.

A number of different reports having no doubt reached you concerning the battle of Osawatomie, I propose to give a correct account of the doing of the Pro and Anti-Slavery parties in this beautiful Territory of Kansas.

On Saturday, the 23d of August, we left our camp at Westport, and took our line of march for New Santa Fe, at which place we arrived the same day. We found about 400 pro-slavery men encamped. On the 24th we formed a regiment, and selected Col. F. H. Rosser, of Virginia, as temporary Commander-in-Chief. On the 25th, our forces had increased to 1,150, rank and file. We then went into a permanent organization, and selected Alchison as Major General, Reid as Brigadier General, Brown as Colonel of the 1st, and Rosser as Colonel of the 2nd, and gave the name of our forces "The Army of Law and Order of Kansas Territory." On the 26th, we took up a line of march for Osawatomie, and encamped that night at Cedar Creek. On the 27th, we resumed our march and encamped at Bull Creek. On the evening of the 28th, General Reid selected 250 men and one piece of artillery, and moved on to attack Osawatomie. On the morning of the 29th, he arrived at that place and was attacked by the notorious John Brown, who commenced firing upon Reid from a third chapel four hundred yards off. General Reid then formed his men in an open park, and Major Bell fired upon the Abolitionists with the artillery loaded with grape. General Reid then made a successful charge upon them, killing 31 and took 7 prisoners. Amongst the killed was Frederick Brown.

The notorious John Brown was also killed by a pro-slavery man named White, in attempting to cross the Manna de Cigna. Among the prisoners taken is the son of O. C. Brown, of Lawrence, Missouri; he will be humanely treated, and set at liberty when the war is over.

The other prisoners taken were shipped on the Polar Star, and a pledge exacted of them never to return to Kansas.

The pro-slavery party had five wounded, none believed to be dangerous. Captain Boyce received a wound in the left wrist; Frank Gordon in the left shoulder; Jackson in the mouth; John Gordon in the thigh, and Parker in the leg.

The pro-slavery party, contrary to the orders of Gen. Reid, burnt nearly all of the houses in Osawatomie.

They took some forty head of cattle, a part of them being the same that Brown and his party had stolen from the Georgia colony, six horses, two wagons and one carriage.

On the same day, Capt. Hays, with forty men, attacked the house of the notorious Ottawa Jones, burnt his house and killed two abolitionists. Jones fled to the corn field, was shot at by Hays, and is believed to be dead.

About 6 P. M., the 29th, the abolitionists, numbering about 250 men, came in about three quarters of a mile of our camp, and attempted to surprise us, they no doubt thinking that our forces had been so much weakened by Reid's march on Osawatomie, that he would retreat and leave our baggage, but not so; the drum beat, and soon every camp was ready for battle. Seeing that we were ready to meet them, they fled. The most of the men were in favor of pursuing them, but were prevented from doing so by Gen. Atchison.

On the morning of the 30th, a council, composed of the field officers and captains of the different companies, was held, by a large majority of those in council, it was decided to fall back on Indian creek until we could get more provisions and ammunition, and to enable the soldiers composing the army to become better drilled and disciplined.

On the 31st, the army took up the line of march and encamped at Cedar creek for the night.

On the 1st of September, Gen. Atchison resigned his commission, and Gen. Reid was selected in his stead.

Our army, which had consisted of 1,200, had now been reduced to half the amount, are now stationed at Indian Creek, and from the latest information that I could get, the pro-slavery party only number about 1,600 men in the Territory, of which number 600 are encamped at Indian creek, and 1,000 on the north side of the Kansas river near Leavenworth.

The pro-slavery party have eight pieces of artillery and plenty of horses for cavalry, but they need an efficient regiment of infantry.

The abolition forces in the territory do not exceed 1,200 men; they are well drilled, and each one of them is armed with a Beecher Bible and Giddings Prayer Book. They have two pieces of artillery, one they took at Franklin and the other they gave at Leavenworth, in exchange for the brave Titus, Donaldson, and others.

Ammunition and provisions are needed, and a number of infantry men that will enlist for the war—those that are willing to do their duty as soldiers, and not others.

Kansas Affairs—Official Instructions to Gov. Geary and Gen. Smith.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Union of this morning publishes official orders to Gov. Geary, of Kansas, as follows:

Believable information having reached the President that armed and organized bodies of men, avowedly in rebellion against the Territorial Government, have concentrated in such numbers as to require additional military force for their dispersion, you will have the militia of the Territory completely enrolled and organized, to the end that they may on short notice be brought into the service of the United States upon the requisition of the commander of the Military Department in which Kansas is embraced.

You will furnish, by companies or brigades or divisions, such numbers and composition of troops as from time to time you may find in his report to be necessary for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws of the United States; too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, and to the maintenance of public order and civil government in the Territory.

(Signed) W. L. MARCY.

Secretary Davis to General Smith, under date of September 3, says:

Your dispatch of the 23d August and inclosures sufficiently exhibit the inadequacy of the forces under your command to perform the duties which have devolved upon you in the present unhappy condition of Kansas, by the orders and instructions heretofore communicated. To meet this exigency, the President has directed the Governor of the Territory to complete the enlistment and organization of the militia, as you will find fully set forth in the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State, and the President has directed me to say to you that you are authorized from time to time to make re-